

Answer Key: Chapter 9

Exercise 9.1

1. to be built
2. to be sent
3. to be destroyed
4. to be made
5. to be guarded

Exercise 9.2

1. servari
2. puniri
3. accipi
4. iuberi
5. poni

Exercise 9.3

1. This water can be drunk.
2. We all want to be praised.
3. The master ordered all his slaves to be set free.
4. This boy ought to be punished.
5. The goddesses do not want to be looked at by human beings.

Exercise 9.4

1. nonne hic cibus consumi potest?
2. omnes equi vendi debent.
3. haec verba audiri non poterant.
4. senator in foro videri voluit.
5. captivos custodiri iubebo.

Exercise 9.5

1. He follows.
2. We were suffering.
3. They spoke.
4. I shall set out.
5. You (*pl*) were going back.

Exercise 9.6

1. hortamur
2. mirabamini
3. mortuus est
4. profecta es
5. egredientur

Exercise 9.7

1. We were trying to find the road for a long time.
2. At last the old man went out of the temple.
3. For a long time the general was encouraging the soldiers who were going to fight.
4. The mountain seemed to be high.
5. We were advancing through the enemy's country.
6. Did you all admire the senator's new house?
7. The friends were talking in the pub for many hours.
8. That sailor, who had suffered very serious wounds, soon died.
9. The boys were following a crowd of girls.
10. Yesterday we set out; to-day we are making a slow journey; to-morrow we shall go back.

Exercise 9.8

1. senator diu loquebatur.
2. conabor hos pueros monere.
3. servi dominum sequi nolebant.
4. imperator nuntios hortabatur.
5. omnes cives e foro egressi sunt.

Exercise 9.9

1. After trying often, the girl wrote a very good letter.
2. Having set out yesterday, our friends will arrive soon.
3. The men who were shouting in the pub didn't see the woman who had come in.
4. When we had returned to Rome, we heard about the death of the senator.
5. Having encouraged the soldiers, the general decided to fight immediately.
6. After he had gone out of the pub, the old man tried in vain to find the road.
7. When he had advanced for two hours into the enemy's country, the messenger decided to go back.
8. Having followed a bad general, the soldiers were being led into great danger.
9. I found a slave in the street who had suffered many wounds.
10. Having admired the new gates, the citizens went away.

Exercise 9.10

1. senator diu locutus nunc tacebat.
2. templum mirati in forum ambulavimus.



3. dominus servos hortatus meliorem laborem expectabat.
4. milites lente progressi hostes conspexerunt.
5. Romam regressus fratrem invenire conatus sum.

Exercise 9.11

There was an ancient city which queen Dido had built long ago, Carthage. Later the Carthaginians had great power: they wanted to rule both sea and lands. Hannibal, a boy nine years old who was living in this city, went to the temple with his father. For Hamilcar, who was the leader of the Carthaginians, was preparing to set out into Spain, intending to fight with the allies of the Romans there. He therefore wanted to ask for the help of the gods. His son also, having admired both the temple and his father's courage, wanted to make the journey. His father then asked him, "Do you want to set out with me to the camp? I will take you with me if you swear an oath." Then he led the boy to the altar and ordered him to swear an oath while holding it: "I shall always hate the Romans intensely." Hannibal, having spoken these words, kept them in mind through his whole life.

Exercise 9.12

For many years Hamilcar waged war in Spain, and overcame many peoples. At last he died while fighting. Hannibal came into the camp after the death of his father. The soldiers were amazed. "Hamilcar," they said, "has been restored to us as a young man." For Hannibal had the same appearance, the same courage. Soon he was made general, and himself waged war in Spain. When he began to besiege the city of Saguntum, the citizens sought the help of the Romans, whose allies they were. The Romans sent envoys; Hannibal however refused to receive them. Envoys therefore were sent to Carthage. One of them, as if he was carrying gifts under his toga, "We have brought both peace and war for you," he said. "Which of the two do you choose?" "Give whichever you wish!" the Carthaginians replied boldly. "Therefore," the Roman said, "we give you war." And again the Carthaginians replied, "We accept your gift gladly."

Exercise 9.13

1. The old man was accustomed to walking slowly.
2. With the work finished, we all rejoiced.
3. Who will dare to go into the camp of the enemy?
4. When shall we be able to rejoice again?
5. The boy, who had usually been silent, dared to offer a plan.

Exercise 9.14

1. multos libros legere soleo.
2. hic miles portam oppugnare ausus est.
3. mox gaudebitis, amici.
4. liberi numquam loqui ausi erant.
5. cives gavisii sunt quod hostes fugerant.



Exercise 9.15

Therefore, after Hannibal captured Saguntum, he decided to lead his troops into Italy and wage war with the Romans. "I am not accustomed," he said, "to fear the Romans. For I prefer to die rather than to see my native land conquered by them." That night in a dream Hannibal seemed to be called into a meeting of the gods. When he asked about the journey, Jupiter said, "I will give you a guide who will lead you into Italy." Immediately a young man was there, who said to Hannibal, "You must follow me. Do not look back on the journey!" And in the dream they set out. However, when Hannibal had not advanced far, because he wanted to look at his soldiers, he suddenly dared to look back. Then he saw behind him a huge monster, which was destroying fields and woods and houses. Astonished, Hannibal asked the guide about the monster; the young man answered him: "It is the destruction of Italy." Then Hannibal was ordered to advance, and not to ask more.

Exercise 9.16

When all things were prepared, Hannibal soon set out. He did not sail across the sea, because the Romans' ships were guarding the shores of Italy. He intended to go across the Alps and to go down into Italy, where the Roman forces were not expecting an invading enemy. Therefore he led very great forces into Spain, among which were many elephants: for with these, never before seen in the middle of Italy, he wanted to frighten the enemy. Then he came into the country of the Volcae, where he had to cross the Rhone. They however, who were allies of the Romans, were now holding the farther bank against the Carthaginians.

Hannibal therefore ordered Hanno to travel upstream along the bank with part of the forces, then when he had crossed the river to send him a signal with smoke. When he soon received the signal, Hannibal rejoiced; then he ordered the rest of the soldiers to cross the river. The elephants were carried on great rafts: although several were terrified and fell into the water, they all reached the bank. There, the Volcae were standing waiting for the Carthaginians with great shouts. Then however there was a greater noise: Hanno meanwhile had attacked the enemy from the back. The Volcae, overwhelmed from both sides, fled.

Exercise 9.17

1. The old man says the children are afraid.
2. Why do you say that this slave is stupid?
3. The messenger says that our soldiers are now fighting well.
4. The boys say that that food is best.
5. The woman says that dinner is now being prepared by the slaves.

Exercise 9.18

1. The messenger says that there is a great crowd in the forum.
2. The messenger said that there was a great crowd in the forum.
3. The senators said that Rome was in danger.
4. Why do you say that this boy is stupid?
5. The woman said that dinner was being prepared by the slaves.

Exercise 9.19

1. femina dicit servos dormire.
2. imperator dixit hostes appropinquare.
3. milites dixerunt imperatorem fortissimum esse.
4. quis dicit hoc templum pulchrum esse?
5. nuntius dixit urbem oppugnari.

Exercise 9.20

1. custodivisse
2. vidisse
3. promississe
4. accepisse
5. ambulavisse

Exercise 9.21

1. The master says that the slaves have worked well.
2. The master said that the slaves had worked well.
3. The boys said the girls had laughed.
4. The citizens say that the senator has left the forum.
5. The senator said that the soldiers had fought bravely.

Exercise 9.22

1. The general announced that the forces of the enemy were approaching.
2. I know that Roman soldiers are brave.
3. The girls thought that their work was easy.
4. The citizens heard that the messenger had gone away.
5. The mistress said that the slave-girls had worked for many hours.
6. Everyone felt that the city was in danger.
7. We found that our friends had arrived.
8. The boys believed the river to be deep.
9. The senator found out that the prisoners were being guarded by the soldiers.
10. We heard that a very fierce war was being waged there.

Exercise 9.23

1. haec puella dicit equum timere.
2. vidi tres naves appropinquare.
3. cives regem fugisse credebant
4. puto librum scribi.
5. dominus respondit servos semper diligenter laboravisse.

Exercise 9.24

Hannibal was now preparing to cross the Alps. The Carthaginians were afraid both of the enemy and the journey. Hannibal therefore encouraged them in this way: "Soldiers, I know that for many years you have always defeated the enemy, and often overcome mountains and dangers. I see you have arms, food and thick cloaks. I think that no mountain touches the sky. I hear that many men have previously have climbed the Alps with their wives and children. Surely soldiers carrying arms can make the same journey? Unless you wish the name of the Carthaginians to be destroyed, believe that you can bear everything, you can do everything!"

Exercise 9.25

1. The girl said that she had found the money in the street.
2. We believe that the soldiers are guarding the gate bravely.
3. The slave replied that he knew nothing about this crime.
4. I saw that there was a big crowd in the forum.
5. I think that I have no enemies.
6. The messenger said that a fierce tribe lived on the island.
7. The master realised that the slaves had been loyal.
8. The general, who had got to know the soldier well, said that he was brave.
9. I saw that a new house was being built near the sea.
10. The soldier reported that the enemy had made the journey through the mountains.

Exercise 9.26

1. imperator nuntiavit hostes tandem fugisse.
2. femina respondit se maritum expectare.
3. credo senatorem puellas laudavisse.
4. audivimus captivos in castris custodiri.
5. pueri intellexerunt laborem facilissimum esse.

Exercise 9.27

1. to have been praised
2. to be about to leave
3. to have been sent
4. to be about to throw
5. to have been made

Exercise 9.28

1. The senator found out that a crime had been committed there.
2. Have you seen that the walls have now been destroyed?
3. I hear that the citizens have been forced to flee from the fields.
4. The boy promised that he would soon hand the money over.
5. The citizens heard that the soldiers had rejoiced very greatly about the victory.
6. We believe that our friends will soon send help.
7. The soldier reported that the enemy had finally been overcome.



8. The old man felt that he was soon going to die.
9. The girl's book is said to have been stolen.
10. We hope that we shall soon arrive in Rome.

Exercise 9.29

1. puella pecuniam celatam esse cognovit.
2. sperabamus Romanos nos servaturos esse.
3. imperator nuntiavit urbem captam esse.
4. servus promisit se laborem confecturum esse.
5. vidi militem multa vulnera passum esse.

Exercise 9.30

When Hannibal was approaching the Alps which were covered in snow, the leader of a Gallic tribe came to him. "I am offering you," he said, "men who will lead your troops through the mountains." Although Hannibal did not completely believe the words of the leader, he accepted the men. Soon however he found out that they were false. For the Carthaginians were led into a narrow pass; suddenly the mountain-dwellers rolled huge rocks down onto them from a higher place. The Carthaginians were now in the greatest danger: many men were killed, many wounded.

Hannibal himself escaped with the rest. For the elephants, although they were advancing slowly, terrified the mountain-dwellers: thus they gave Hannibal great help. At last the Carthaginians arrived at the top of the mountain. Hannibal showed his soldiers the country of Italy. The Carthaginians could see fields, woods and rivers. Hannibal said that they were now going through the walls of Italy, the walls even of Rome; the remaining part of the journey would be easy; after one or two battles they would hold the citadel of Italy.

Exercise 9.31

When they began to descend, the Carthaginians thought that they had now finished the worst toil. However the journey that they had to make down from the mountains was much more difficult. For the way was narrow and slippery. The soldiers therefore fell again and again. Often they were forced to make a way through rocks for themselves. At last they arrived at the plains. Although Hannibal had lost half of his troops on the journey, the Carthaginians were now in Italy.

However they could not rest there. "Soldiers," said Hannibal, "if you keep the same spirit that you have always had, you will conquer. In this year you have made great journeys across rivers and mountains. The work will soon be finished. The gods will give you rewards that they have given to no men before." In this part of Italy Hannibal fought with the Romans and won two battles. Then he tried to make the journey to Rome. Again he had to go through mountains. There were savage storms on the journey. Hannibal's horses were worn out with toil, and the elephants, which had made the long journey, had all except one died. So the Carthaginians pitched camp and were preparing to spend the winter there.

Exercise 9.32

1. The enemy were forced to flee across the sea.
2. I know that the soldiers have been sent into danger by the general.
3. When we returned, we noticed an old man sitting in front of the door of the house.
4. After many years that wicked man decided to fight against his own country.
5. The gods are able to see everything that happens under heaven.
6. I found out that my brother had afterwards been found among the captives.
7. On account of this wound the boy will be unable to run through his whole life.
8. Surely you can do this without great toil?
9. I shall send you a gift in return for your help, friend.
10. The husband made a journey under the earth because he wanted to look for his wife.

Exercise 9.33

1. invenistine librum in via, pater?
2. post cenam in urbem ire volumus.
3. omnes cives e foro discesserunt.
4. credo epistulam a servo scriptam esse.
5. illae gentes olim de montibus descenderunt.

Exercise 9.34

The Romans, because they had been beaten in two battles, were now afraid to fight with the Carthaginians. Hannibal however, who knew that Flaminius the Roman consul was a bold and boastful man, decided to provoke him. Therefore, he burnt farms, destroyed fields. When Flaminius saw this, immediately he wanted to fight. He mounted his horse; the horse fell, Flaminius also fell, thrown over the horse's head. He ordered the standards to be moved; the standards stuck fast in the ground. The gods seemed to be warning Flaminius about the danger. The rest of the Roman leaders tried to warn him. Flaminius however was not willing to listen. Finally he set out with his soldiers. The Romans followed Hannibal to Lake Trasimene. There, the road was between mountains and water; the Romans were led into a narrow pass by the Carthaginians, who had hidden their cavalry in the mountains. Hannibal suddenly attacked the Romans in a mist; very many perished and the consul himself. Many who escaped were later captured by the enemy. The Romans had suffered a very serious disaster.

Exercise 9.35

1. A certain messenger reported the victory to us.
2. A woman from among the mothers got up in order to speak.
3. I felt that someone was following me.
4. The old man always believed certain slaves.
5. I found some-one's money in the street.

Exercise 9.36

When a rumour about the battle was heard in Rome, the terrified citizens hurried to the forum. At first they could find out nothing clear. Then a praetor, Marcus Pomponianus by name said, “We have been defeated in a great fight.” And he did not say more. However, when his words had been heard, the city was suddenly full of rumours. Some said that all the soldiers had been captured by the enemy, others that the consul himself with the greatest part of the troops had been killed. Soon a crowd of women gathered at the city gates. For all were afraid about their sons. When at last messengers arrived, a few mothers, when they found out their sons were living, rejoiced; the rest were very unhappy.

The senators, because they wanted to resist Hannibal, were looking for a plan for a long time. At last they made Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator. Afterwards he was called “Delayer”, because he made a new plan of war: he wanted to avoid battle and to conquer the enemy more slowly. Fabius followed Hannibal as he was advancing through Italy. When the Carthaginians were preparing to cross the mountains in the middle of Italy, Fabius blocked all the mountain paths except one; there he waited for Hannibal. He however found some oxen with horns, fixed firebrands to them, and in the night drove them in a different direction. The Roman guards followed the oxen whom they thought to be Carthaginians; Hannibal therefore crossed the mountains easily.

Exercise 9.37

1. One consul was faithful, the other wicked.
2. I can do nothing without the help of friends.
3. The terrified citizens wanted neither to leave nor to stay in the forum.
4. No-one will find the money hidden in the ground.
5. The senator persuaded one citizen.
6. At last we got to know the plan of the whole war, previously seen by no-one.
7. Different people were saying different things about the crime.
8. I trust you alone, friend.
9. Because our horses had been killed in the battle, we must buy others.
10. I want to be the enemy of no-one.

Exercise 9.38

1. nemo nomen captivi scit.
2. feminas quasdam in via conspeximus.
3. nihil de proelio audivi.
4. alter miles vulneratus est, alter necatus.
5. alii servorum laeti sunt, alii miseri.

Exercise 9.39

The citizens did not praise Fabius’ plan: they preferred to do battle with Hannibal. The next year therefore, the Romans, again led by the consul, fought with Hannibal at Cannae. One consul held Fabius’ plan in his mind; the other was bolder. However, the Romans were beaten again. Some were killed by the enemy, others captured. After the battle Maharbal said



to Hannibal, "If you attack Rome, you will soon be eating dinner on the Capitol. If you hurry, the Romans will realise that you have come, not that you are about to come." However, this did not happen. Hannibal praised his plan but was unwilling to accept it. Many people afterwards believed that that delay had saved Rome.

Later some soldiers who had escaped from the battle arrived at Canusium. There were other Roman leaders there and the young man Publius Scipio. When Hannibal's victory was reported them, the rest said that Rome itself was finished; they wanted to flee across the sea. Scipio however said, "You must be bold and hope. If you want to save the city, you must follow me bearing arms. I will never abandon Rome."

Exercise 9.40

Hannibal stayed in Capua for a long time; some Roman forces besieged the city for a long time. When the Carthaginians finally set out from that place, they set up camp near Rome itself. Hannibal rode to the gates, wanting to look at the very famous city. However, he was unable to attack Rome, because the city was being well guarded. Meanwhile Hasdrubal, who was fighting in Spain, made the journey across the Alps to bring help to his brother. When however he arrived in Italy, he was captured and killed by the Romans. His head was thrown into Hannibal's camp. When he found the head, Hannibal said that he saw the fate of Carthage in the face of his brother.

Having been made general, Scipio was sent into Spain. He waged war with the Carthaginians, who were holding the greater part of the country. Soon he captured New Carthage and overcame the Carthaginians. Then he went across into Africa. The Romans were also fighting with the Carthaginians in Sicily. The Carthaginians, who could not wage war in many places, were terrified. Finally therefore Hannibal was recalled to Carthage. Because he had been forced to return, he believed that he had been defeated not by the Romans, but by the Carthaginians themselves.

Scipio wanted to talk about peace, but in vain. The Romans therefore fought with Hannibal at Zama. Hannibal again had elephants; they however, terrified by the Romans' war trumpets, attacked and crushed Carthaginians themselves. At last the Romans defeated Hannibal. Afterwards, on account of this victory, the name "African" was given to Scipio.